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For all Manufacturers purposes have a great reputation none
equally earned. All the products of these machines are in active
demand at extra prices. I. M. SINGER & Co.,
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity
to perform every duty of Sewing, no other Sewing Machines
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greatly reduced prices. I. M. SINGER & Co., 436 Broadway.

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PRICE ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS.
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be \$1,000 better off when the
year closes. I. M. SINGER & Co.,
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works in Dutchess County, from pure milk; is recommended by
the New-York Academy of Medicine to persons going to sea,
and to families who wish pure milk for their children. Depot
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SMALL-PIGMENT BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY AND IN-
VARIABLE CARPETS, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also,
MELBOURNE'S shag, that are well seasoned, for sale at the new
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Is the Best and Cheapest Artisan for Dressing,
Cutting, Curling, Curling, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

GAYETT'S FAMILY GAZETTE for February
(which will soon be issued) will be published in a few days for
the benefit of the poor and sick. It is a small, cheap, and
gratuitously distributed. GAYETT'S MEDICATED PAPER
for the water-closet is a sure cure and preventive of Piles.
Remedy of Indigestion. Look for Gayett's name, water-closet
and to families who wish pure milk for their children. Depot
No. 167 Broadway.

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All the insect trite will kill.
Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute, says: "The
discovery that I have made of the fact that Lyon's is of national im-
portance. The Farmers Club have tested it thoroughly. Locusts,
grasshoppers, ants, bugs and all vermin, can be destroyed, par-
ticularly the locusts, by the use of Lyon's. I have seen many of
these proverbs and honest men who have seen the effect of
Lyon's. It is an Antiseptic plant, discovered by Mr. L. LYON. Many
inventions will be offered. Be sure it bears his address. Re-
member—
The LYON'S POWDER kills insects in a trice;
While LYON'S PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.
Banks & Fells, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Nos. 13 and
15 PARK, N. Y.

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FRAXON & SON'S COGNAC
Is the best and most powerful for the hair. For preserving,
beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hairdressing
ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 51, 497 and 191 Broad-
way, and by all druggists and Grocers. Inquire for FRAXON & SON'S
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Those who wish to preserve their houses from being entered
by burglars are invited to examine our ROTARY LOCK, universally
respected by those who have examined and used it to be the
best and most complete. VALERIE & BUTLER,
No. 507 Broadway.

PILES. WHAT IS IT? NOW CURED!—THOUSANDS
of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few
know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles,
whether internal or external, hemorrhoidal, or of the prostate, frequent
discharges, or violent itching and irritation, depends essentially
upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This pro-
duces the disease, and the disease produces the congestion. The
congestion, in turn, produces the disease. The disease, in turn,
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The disease is cured by medicine which, taken internally,
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should be all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

Our Mercantile Advertiser.

The next number of our MERCANTILE ADVERTISER will be issued on Saturday, the 29th inst. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Mercantile Public and will contain a Review of the Markets since our last issue, a carefully prepared statement of the Prices Current of all leading articles of Merchandise; also, a Full Report of the Stock and Money Markets, together with such other items of Commercial Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to the 50,000 Merchants to whom it is sent.

We aim to make THE ADVERTISER a welcome and valuable visitor to its readers, furnishing them reliable reports of all the important commercial transactions of each month, and serving as a Directory to the Best Business Houses and Manufacturers in our country; while to Wholesalers, Jobbers, Manufacturers, and all who have Goods and Ware to dispose of throughout the regular channels of trade, we believe no medium of equal value can be found.

The January Number of THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER will be sent, prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants, mainly in the South and West, selected from the Agency Books of Messrs. McKILLOP & WOOD. The entire expense will be paid by Advertisements.

Price, \$1 per line for space occupied: Advertisements displayed to suit Advertisers. HORACE GREELEY & Co.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

In Congress, yesterday, the SENATE refused to admit Messrs. Lane and McCarthy, the claimants of the Indiana seats, to the privilege of the floor. All the remaining amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were lost, and the final vote will be taken today.

In the HOUSE, a report was made adverse to the bill permitting creditors to sue the Government in the Court of Claims. A bill was reported to punish forgery of land warrants. A joint resolution, instructing the Government to procure from foreign countries a modification of their revenue systems in respect to American tobacco, with a view to the removal of present restrictions, was passed. The Homestead bill, introduced by Mr. Kelsey of New-York, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Grow urged the force of Gen. Jackson's principle, that the public lands should be dedicated to the use of actual settlers, and gave notice that he should ask a vote to-day. The consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic bill was resumed in Committee. The pending amendment, forbidding the expenditure for the support and education of the recaptured Africans, was rejected. Mr. Crawford of Georgia then moved that the appropriations for this purpose be cut down from \$75,000 to \$45,000. An exciting debate followed. The Fire-Eaters denounced the President for his conduct in the matter of the Echo, and stigmatized all acts of Congress in suppression of the Slave-trade as unconstitutional and imputing piracy to their constituents. "Conservative" Southerners took a more moderate, if less logical view of the general question. Northern Democrats and Virginians cried, "Softly; softly; not just now. Wait." "Till the question is properly before us." Finally, the clause making an appropriation to enable the President to carry out his contract with the Colonization Society, was stricken out. The subject will be reopened when the bill comes before the House.

That the House Committee of Ways and Means is irreconcilably "quartered into three halves" on the subject of the Tariff, our readers already know. Mr. Phelps of Mo. (Chairman), with Mr. Phillips of Pa., are in favor of a moderate and pretty uniform increase of the present Ad Valorem rates of duty; Messrs. Howard of Mich., Morrill of Vt. (Republicans) and Henry Winter Davis of Md. (Amer.), desire a more decided augmentation of rates, with Specific Duties wherever they seem practicable; while Messrs. Leetch of Va., Dowdell of Ala. and Crawford of Ga. are opposed to any increase whatever, preferring to carry on the Treasury by naked borrowing. Mr. Maclay of this City is for one thing or another, according to circumstances. But we have never credited the story that this serious difference of opinion would prevent the submission of any bill to the House. It was so obviously the policy of the Opposition Members, after presenting their own views in Committee, to unite in reporting the Chairman's or some other bill for which a majority vote of the Committee could thus be secured, reserving their right to move and support amendments in Committee of the Whole, that we did not and do not doubt their taking that course. There will be, must be, some sort of Tariff bill reported, in spite of to day's fresh report of unharmonized differences in the Committee; and then we shall have the whole subject fairly before the House. In what precise form a bill may be passed, we will not assume to predict, but some bill will pretty certainly be passed, and it cannot fail to be a decided improvement on the present system. Even Phelps's bill will be better than nothing; Phillips's a good deal better. Let us have the best bill possible now, and a better one whenever we may.

Our readers do not need any contradiction of the report that the Republicans in Congress tacitly oppose any action on the Tariff at this Session. We risk nothing in affirming that every vote which may be given on the subject will show the faithfulness of this inculcation. There are some Republicans who are Free Traders, and these may be naturally expected to vote like other Free Traders; but at least seven-eighths of the Republicans in the two Houses will do their utmost to secure a revision and increase of the Tariff at this Session. And if even one Republican, no matter of what school, votes to borrow more Millions, without making provision for the payment of the present Debt, we shall be sadly disappointed.

See the dispatch of our special correspondent setting forth the leading provisions of the several Tariff bills suggested in Committee of the Whole yesterday. The Opposition *propt* seems a very judicious one. Let every effort be made to carry it; if that fails, let us take half a loaf rather than no bread. But no more Loans, anyhow, except to pay off existing debts.

Gov. Medary of Kansas, in reply to a call from the Legislature for information as to the disturbances in Bourbon and Linn Counties, repeats the statement heretofore published of the rescue of Rice confined at Fort Scott, and the killing of Little, and of the inroad into Missouri—the carrying off of negroes, horses and cattle, and the killing of a Mr. Cruce and a Mr. Jackson. The Governor further states from information obtained by mess-

of men whom he employed to go into "the infected district" at different points and to report the state of things, that many of the people were in great alarm and many moving away—that nobody was safe there who did not concur in the opinions held by Montgomery and Brown—that the Sheriff of the county was powerless as against them—that Brown was enticing at Sugar Creek about twelve miles from the Kansas line—and that Montgomery boasted that he would raise 200 men, all well armed, which seemed to be thought more than a match for any force the Sheriffs of Linn and Bourbon could muster.

The Governor states further that he had ordered two companies of regulars from Fort Riley to accompany the Marshall into "the infected District," but that he had just received information that a countermand had arrived from Washington by which all the United States troops were directed to return to their forts. Instead of troops, he had received by mail authority to offer a reward of \$250 each for the arrest of Brown and Montgomery.

Meanwhile, a Special Committee of the Legislature, to which had been referred the majority and minority reports of the Committee, on that part of the Governor's regular message in relation to these difficulties, had agreed to a report setting forth the disturbed state of Bourbon and Linn, and agreeing to support the Governor in all legal measures for suppressing the disturbances and reestablishing the peace. In pursuance of this report, an act had been passed annexing Linn and Bourbon to Douglas County (in which Lawrence is) for criminal purposes. (How far this may avail for the reestablishment of peace remains to be seen. One of the complaints of Montgomery has been that the county officers in Linn and Bourbon were in the hands of his enemies, and were used as means of persecution against him and his men.

There is yet no confirmation of the telegraphic report that Montgomery had agreed to surrender himself for trial, though this is not improbable.

Among the many mortal dangers of the Free Academy is the catastrophe of the good old idyll described in the Salmagundi as "My Aunt Charity—who died of a Frenchman." Accuracy, perhaps, requires us to say, that it is in deadly peril of a Teuton, who engineers the language of France within its walls, and therein markets that polite tongue, and the text-books expressly gotten up to assist his instructions in it. The attention to French in the Free Academy in the year of moderate ambition and undeveloped extravagance, 1852, was liberal—more liberal than in any college in the country. It extended through a year and a half of the course. To appreciate the undue importance which this language has been made to assume at the Academy in the short space of six years (not at all characterized by an increase of immigration from Gaul) our readers have but to study the following table showing how much the French constituted the learning of the five classes severally, in the years '52 and '53:

1852.			1853.		
First year.	1st term.	French	First year.	1st term.	French
Second year.	1st term.	French	Second year.	1st term.	French
Third year.	1st term.	French	Third year.	1st term.	French
Fourth year.	1st term.	French	Fourth year.	1st term.	French
Fifth year.	1st term.	French	Fifth year.	1st term.	French

The conquest which the language of France has made within the once Free Academy, and the shrewdness of the German gentleman who makes a re-banishment of it, cannot be fully appreciated, however, without a table of the number of recitations, per week, in each of the studies in this list:

	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Math.
1st year—1st term.....	1	5	5	0	3
2d term.....	0	5	5	0	3
2d year—1st term.....	1	3	3	0	2
2d term.....	0	2	2	0	2
3d year—1st term.....	3	2	2	0	3
2d term.....	2	2	2	0	2
4th year—1st term.....	2	0	2	0	2
2d term.....	2	0	1	0	0
5th year—1st term.....	4	0	1	0	0
2d term.....	0	4	1	0	0
Total.....	12	27	23	13	21

English instruction to an American is manifestly of importance. Yet a boy in the Free Academy does not receive one-half as much of it as he does of French. Will it be fair hereafter to criticise the Academical rhetoric, famous last year for making the telescope "speak in trumpet tones"? When instruction in the French consumes more time and costs more money than the entire range of Mathematics in the Academy, embracing Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Analytical and Descriptive Geometry, and the Differential and Integral Calculus, we should not feel surprise that its pupils in a public examination are unable to tell what a Cone is, and confess their ignorance of the Apex. The comparative importance of the German and French to Americans, not to speak of the French and Spanish, does not justify the pre-eminence which has been established in the Foreign Language Department. The German population in the United States is vastly greater than that of any of the Continental European countries. And unless the Free Academy is to be decuced a nursery for diplomats, no excuse whatever can be given for making French the chief study of the institution. It is mischievously and unjustly out of proportion in a scheme of American education. Nor will the parents and taxpayers of our city be reconciled to it, by a knowledge of the fact that it has its source in an ancient passion to swell the sale of text-books.

The ambition felt by the ruling clique in the Free Academy for a corporate re-birth, and a University name and grandeur, has led to a great and unnecessary increase of instructors, as well as to the depletion of the ward schools. While it has made the cost of an Academy education excessive and oppressive, it has deteriorated the character of the instruction, and brought to its present discreditable inefficiency. The titled "Heads of Departments" are, of course, "Inspectors." These Inspectors, necessarily, must have somebody to inspect—else, what would be the significance and worth of their name? So, the inspected are found in additional "Assistants," hired at large salaries, and serving the doubly useful purpose of diminishing the labor of the "Heads of Departments," and keeping the "Inspectors" in countenance as well as in office. Most of these new tutors are nice young men, graduates of the Academy and trained by the Professors, and very serviceable in common with those who are waiting appointments, as out-of-door workers and wire-pullers in behalf of the existing rule and the future University. Of course they are inexperienced in instruction. Many of them also are members of the secret societies which infest the institution, and are constantly subject to temptations to assign credit marks for recitations, fraternal, indeed, to their concave brethren, but ruinous to their scholarship, while exceedingly dishonest to the merit roll at large. The mass of the pupils are turned over to these fledgling educators, to qualify themselves upon a

"the same time," afford the "Heads of Departments" protracted seasons of meditation and rest.

The whole number of instructors of every grade is either 26 or 27. Allowing an attendance of 100 pupils in the Academy, which is in excess of the fact, there would not be more than 19 boys in a Section! We have seen a class of one hundred and thirty-four successfully taught by the great Dr. Nott. In the Philadelphia High School, which, in every respect, is more honestly administered than the Free Academy, the Sections averaged during the year 1857 more than 14 each. In the Cincinnati High Schools the number was nearly the same. In our own boys' Grammar Schools, the highest classes will average more than 50 pupils. If the Sections in the Free Academy were made of a suitable size, nearly all the inexperienced tutors could be dispensed with—large sums of the public money now wasted in salaries could be saved—and the pupils be brought where they ought to be, under the best instruction there is in the institution. But this would be fatal to the grand scheme of a University name, University titles, University pay, and more than University attire.

There, of course, is no intention on the part of the "ruling clique" that the practical results of their policy, upon which it has been our duty to animadvert, shall be a demoralizing education of the lads committed to their care. But, conduct teaches more effectually than homilies. The first living lesson in morality taught to the boys of the Academy is the Introductory examination. They have been braced for this as for a severe trial. Years and months of hard labor have been devoted to a preparation for its difficulties. How much of evil do they learn, and how quickly, in the startling knowledge that this examination is a farce—that what should be an ordeal is in many cases but a single end and easy question, and in all cases only a few simple inquiries. Their sense of justice, and their honest ambition to excel, receive a shock from the discovery, that at the Free Academy mediocrity and proficiency are on a par of favor, and have equal chances. The knowledge thus acquired grows rankly in many of the scholars in the Introductory Department. At the subsequent examinations for promotion, the most careless observers may see books and papers in sly use, to assist students who would otherwise be puzzled or "stumped"—may notice boys compacted together into a temporary joint-stock association for the diffusion of knowledge under difficulties, and mutual assurance against blundering—may see no vigilance, no strict care on the part of the examiners. Need we dwell on the moral influence of this notorious and chronic condition of things in the Academy's examinations? What the state of discipline is, on these annual occasions of fraud by pupils and connivance and laches by tutors, may be inferred from the reception which one of THE TRIBUNE's reporters met with at a memorable examination an account of which we published at the time.

There is another most serious evil influence in the education of these Academy scholars. A considerable number of the Introductory Class are yearly left unpromoted on account of a loss of marks. Some of these have been passed over in this way several times. Indifferent, reckless, or mischievous, their studies being only an easy review, they exemplify the dangers of idleness and the demoralizing effects of social disgrace. The new recruits from the highest classes of the Grammar Schools are generally in a fine state of discipline. The leavings of the Academy's introductory classes are permitted to take these fresh and ambitious lads under their especial charge. That very many of them speedily become adepts in the arts of idle and disgraced boys, it is unnecessary for us to say. If there were sympathy, kindness, vigilance and wisdom in the discipline of the Academy, lads erring under such influences might be brought back to duty and to industrious scholarship. If there were fidelity and conscientiousness in the discipline of the institution, the corrupting residuum of the Introductory Classes would not be allowed to accumulate, to leaven the fresh material from the Grammar Schools.

Says The Express:

"THE TRIBUNE has found out at last that the parallel road is an antiquated, a Broadway Parallel Railroad, is behind the Legion are. The Tribune declares that this measure does not commend itself to its judgment or its sympathies. We are glad of it. It is only a job of speculators and schemers to make money out of. They have tried their hands at it for ten or five years and hope to succeed now. But we are sorry to see THE TRIBUNE, while opposing the Parallel Road, do so clearly in its favor of the original Simon Pure scheme with verbiage ramifications as to the routes and prices to be paid."

—What "the Simon Pure scheme" alluded to by *The Express*, we do not now remember; but we have no recollection of any former project substantially like ours—none that ought to be, or is likely to be, half so advantageous and acceptable to the public. To be able to take a car at the Jersey City, Fulton or South Ferry, and ride thence up Broadway to any of the Hotels or to the Central Park, is just what our City has long needed, and what will benefit and gratify the whole public. If "speculators and schemers" shall make money by doing that for five cents per passenger, we heartily trust that their number may be increased and their operations extended.

Our plan would essentially relieve Broadway, without drawing travel away from it, as the Parallel Road would—which we consider the main objection to it. Broadway cannot afford to reject travel, nor can she reasonably resist the demand of the public to be carried cheaply and comfortably outside of her limits, if they cannot be over her pavements. The people will ride up and down town in cars—it is idle to resist it. As omnibuses have mainly superseded hacks, so cars are destined to supersede omnibuses. They require but one-fourth the power to each one hundred passengers; they raise little or no dust; they almost never throw down and maim a horse. It were as rational to rail against next Summer as against the demand for more Horse Railroads. They are multiplying in every other considerable city; why should they be held back in New-York? You might as well resist the tides.

We entreat Broadway owners and tenants to ponder this matter. If, as *The Express* asserts, "speculators and schemers" can "make money out of City Railroads, it is simply because they are superior in economy and efficiency to all other means yet devised for conveying people from place to place within the boundaries of a city. Can any one reasonably hope, then, to have them forever dismissed?"

Broadway is too much crowded—not with people, but with conveyances. It is crowded, not because too many persons use it, but because the machinery for conveying those persons is clumsy and inefficient—in other words, behind the age. The substitution of cars for omnibuses, under proper regulations, will enable twice the present number to traverse that noble thoroughfare

comparative ease and comfort. The street was then well crossed at any point in an minute without the running, ducking and dodging now indispensable. More people will traverse Broadway, like it, cross it, buy in it. We have considered the matter fully, and are confident our plan is the right one, and must ultimately prevail. Why not now?

The *Leavenworth Times* of Jan. 15 contains what we suppose was the first act of the rescue case reported by telegraph from St. Louis as having occurred at Leavenworth. The rescued party was one Charley Fisher, who is represented by the *Times* as a freeman from birth, and as having resided at Leavenworth for the greater part of two years past, with his wife and child, employed as a barber at the Planters' Hotel. He is the same person who was the object of an unsuccessful attempt at kidnapping made at Lawrence last Autumn. The same attempt was now again renewed, and more successfully at Leavenworth—two police officers of the city assisting in the operation. They first attempted to entice him into the "Star Saloon," under pretense of having a letter to him. Not succeeding in that, they lounged at his shop till the hotel was closed, when they placed a ladder against the door, and one of them, revolver in hand, climbed to a small window over it and threatened Charley with instant death if he did not rise from the lounge on which he was sleeping, and open the door. Having thus effected an entrance, under pretense that he was accused of theft, they handcuffed him, but instead of carrying him to prison marched him down to the river, put him into a skiff, and rowed him across to the Missouri side. The cries of the kidnapped man as he was thus carried along were heard by several persons, who went out to see what was the matter, but were told it was only an Irishman arrested for fighting—under cover of which story, the kidnappers carried off their victim. But, though they had succeeded in carrying Charley off, they were not able to keep him. The next night he fled from his captors—handcuffed as he was—got into a skiff, floated three miles down the river, and, attempting to land, got up to his neck in the water, but, with the last effort of his failing strength, succeeded in reaching the soil of Kansas. A large meeting was held to welcome him back, and it was agreed on all hands that he was worthy of freedom. It would appear, from the telegraphic dispatch of yesterday, that he had been subsequently arrested on a regular warrant as a fugitive slave, and committed to prison for further examination. A first attempt to release him was repelled by the officers in charge, but, upon a second attempt, the door was cut down, and Charley carried off in triumph.

Of the statesmen and leading characters of to-day, how many will be remembered fifty years hence? The birth day of which of them will be celebrated on its hundredth anniversary, not merely in the district of their birth, but across oceans, and in distant and foreign lands? The enthusiasts for even such heads of parties as Fox and Pitt, as Hamilton and Jefferson, rapidly die out. New interests, new divisions of opinion occur, and the new generation that comes forward knows not Joseph.

The most permanent hold that a man can have upon the memory and gratitude of posterity is, after all, the authorship of something that touches the native feelings of the heart, and expresses with brevity and point the sentiments common to the human soul in all ages and nations. Such an author is felt as a personal benefactor by every one who reads his works. It is this which makes Burns so great a favorite, and which will keep his familiar remembrance the best of his poems, in spite of the provincial dialect in which they are written, long after Byron and Wordsworth, and the whole host of the more recent English poets, shall have fallen into the same neglect and forgetfulness with their predecessors of the reigns of Charles and of Anne. Even they, however, will be familiar household names with posterity, long after the statesmen and politicians of their day shall have fallen into oblivion, or are simply remembered as they have become associated with the names or history of the poets. Who would ever have heard of Macneave had it not been for Virgil and Horace? And how vastly more familiar to the great body of those who speak the English language are the names and the history of its famous writers than are those of the men who during their lives controlled the actual course of affairs?

The honors paid to the memory of Burns will doubtless, have the effect to nerve up the hopes and sustain the struggles of many who, in the hope of appreciation hereafter, find compensation for present obscurity and neglect.

We do some things well in this country, and some very badly; among the latter is the inventing or selecting of names. *Colona*, the name first proposed for the new Gold Territory this side of the Rocky Mountains, was inspired and unmeaning; but *Tahosa*, which has been adopted instead by the House Committee on Territories is immeasurably worse—worse as the dogs that have to lean against the fence to bark, or the water that is not able to run down hill. We feel too much respect for our prospective fellow-citizens of the embryo State to be willing to call them *Tahosians*.

Is there nothing in our National history, nothing in the traditions or annals of the region from which this future State is to be formed, out of which to fabricate for it a fit name? Clearly, the young "Pathfinder," whose name and history are so honorably identified with the Rocky Mountain region, might be wisely remembered in the naming of this Territory. FREMONT or FREMONTA would be an excellent name in itself, especially for a Mountain State, and would be no more than a just tribute to the illustrious explorer. It would be a politic act in the Congressional majority to accord this name to the new Durado. But, if they are not large-souled enough to comprehend this, might they not consent to call it BENTONA? "Old Bullion" does his utmost for Buchanan; and, if he did perceive before he died ample reason to repent of this mistake taken choice, the Slave Democracy, who have stoutly denied the fact, need not now betray their consciousness of its truth. "Old Bullion" was the steady, ardent, prominent advocate of every measure calculated to develop and commend the region where the proposed Territory is the heart, and his name ought to be impressed upon some generous portion of it. Who could plausibly object to calling the Pike's Peak Territory BENTONA?

It has been often said that republics are ungovernable. Whether this be true or not in the general particular instances do certainly occur in which the gratitude of republics will stand a very fair comparison with that of monarchies and sovereigns. There was, for instance, the recent case of Ellen

John Jones, at Trevor, near Llanfyllion, in Wales, who presented her husband, John Jones, a laborer in the Trevor Quarries, with three children at one birth, thereby contributing, also, three citizens to the State and three subjects to the Queen, who graciously recognized the services and labors of Mrs. Jones by a royal bounty of three pounds sterling.

Now for the republican counterpart to this piece of royal gratitude. Mrs. Rogers, the wife of Mr. Henry D. Rogers of Titusawassee, Michigan, quite out did Mrs. Jones, having presented her husband at one birth with four children, and the State of Michigan with four new citizens. Whereupon the State of Michigan, out-running Queen Victoria—at least, as far as Mrs. Rogers had out-run Mrs. Jones—votes to the happy mother the choice of a section of six hundred and forty acres from among the swamp lands belonging to the State; the land thus given to be free from assessment or taxation during the minority of the children. "Swamp" is rather a gloomy and discouraging prefix; but it is generally understood that the swamp lands of the Western States, ceded to them by Congress, include a large portion of perfectly dry land, quite as valuable as any other wild land in the State.

An organ of the Slave Democracy in our City says:

"The 'Republicans' of the State will never satisfy their vengeance in punishing New-York City for refusing to go for Seward and 'nigger freedom.' Not the offices of County Clerk, Sheriff and Corporation Counsel are to be overhauled, and the salaries cut down."

"—Well; if you call that "punishing New-York City," we can assure you that nine-tenths of his citizens would rejoice to see her so "punished," and, like Oliver Twist, call for "more." Let us have the salaries not only of the officers above named, but of the head of the Fire Department, the Health Officer, and a good many more such cut down to a reasonable figure. No matter which party they belong to, we insist that the salary paid to the Governor is enough for any other functionary in the State. So do not stop to talk, Messrs. Legislators! but put through a thorough and impartial measure of Retrenchment. There will be all manner of howling, of course, but the People of all parties will gratefully sustain you."

The Madison (Wis.) State Journal, commenting on our recent article on the next Presidency, says:

"It takes no decided ground for or against any candidate, but intimates that Seward would not be likely to suit Pennsylvania."

—We disclaim any assumption on our part of authority to speak for Pennsylvania. At a proper time, we presume, she will speak for herself. We do not wish to anticipate her utterance.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

The Committee on Ways and Means had a long discussion on the subject of the Tariff this morning, but could agree upon nothing. Messrs. Letcher, Dowdell and Crawford, Democrats, opposed any modification of the Tariff. Messrs. Phelps and Phillips each submitted a different bill, while the third bill was submitted, upon which Messrs. Morrill, Howard and Winter Davis had agreed.

Mr. Phelps's bill provides for a loan of \$20,000,000. It puts the duty on brandies, wines, etc., at 50 cents a gallon; spices, fruit, nuts, etc., at 30 cents; iron, and all fabrics of silk, wool, hair and cordage, 25 per cent; all cottons, hemp, painted goods, at 20 per cent; stockings, bazines, floor cloths, at 20; wool, flax, steel in bars, 15; lined rubber, cochineal, etc., tin and copper at 5.

Mr. Phillips's bill provides a loan of \$21,000,000. Its plan of duties is:

Wool—Under the value of 30 cents a pound free; over 30¢ 10 per cent.

SPECIAL DUTIES ON IRON—In bars, @ 16¢ per ton; Railroad Iron, @ 12¢; Pig, @ 8¢.

SUGARS—Brown, 15 cent @ B; Leaf, 30 cents.

NUTRICES 20 cents; all other Spices and Fruits specific duties.

LINENS, Cottons, Silk and Woolen fabrics, 30 per cent.

The free list remains as it is. Mr. Phillips also raises the 4 and 8 per cent schedules to 10, the 12 to 15, the 19 to 20, the 24 to 25.

The bill of Messrs. Morrill, Howard and Davis includes, in accordance with the previous vote of the Committee, a loan sufficient to redeem outstanding Treasury Notes with interest, amounting \$21,000,000.

The principal items of their (proposed) tariffs are:

SPECIAL DUTY ON IRON—Pig, @ 8¢; Railroad, @ 10; Bars @ 12; Hong, Brand, Sheet, &c., @ 1¢ per 100 lbs., and varying according to size.

SALT—5¢ bush.

SUGARS—Brown, 15¢ @ B; Leaf, 30¢.

CLAYED, LIME, LEAD, LUMP AND CRUSHED, 75¢.

LINENED AND FLATTENED—10¢ bush.

LINENED OIL—15¢ @ B; Shell, 20¢.

COPPER—40¢ @ B.

LEAD—10¢ @ B; LEAD IN SHEET, PIPE OR BOLT, 25¢.

SPICES AND FRUITS—Specific.

WOLLEN—Under the value of 10¢ @ B, free; over that value, 30¢ @ B.

WOOLENS—Specific—10¢ @ B, and an additional duty thereon to vary from 15¢ to 25¢ @ B, *ad valorem*.

CAPTURED SPECIES—Fur skins, 50, 35, 25, 20 cents; corner sorts, *ad valorem*.

The intent of the bill of which to woolens is to let in all low-priced woolens at very low rates, increasing duties as the value increases; but so broadly clothed as to be admitted at less than sixteen cents per pound, and in addition at least fifteen per cent *ad valorem*. It has been calculated that it takes two pounds of wool to make one pound of cloth. By this plan, while the wool-growers are not forgotten, manufacturers will have no reason to complain. Cotton cloths, cambrics, calicoes and threads are all made specific, and other manufactures put at 25 and 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Linens, low priced, 25 per cent *ad valorem*; first qualities, 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Delaines, low priced, 25 per cent *ad valorem*; finer, 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Brandy, specific, 51 per gallon; other spirits, 40 cents; cordials, 50 cents; Madeira and cherry, 75 cents; champagne, hock and Burgundy, \$1 per gallon; claret and Sicily, 30 cents. Cigars, 40 cents per pound, and 10 per cent in addition thereto *ad valorem*. Many other articles are made specific.

The free list is changed slightly, but rather increased. The old schedules are all put into three sections—one of ten per cent, one of twenty, and one of thirty—on all articles not otherwise provided for.

It is estimated that this tariff will produce sixty millions of dollars in a year of average production, which, with the miscellaneous receipts of five or six millions per annum, is as much as the Government ought to expend, including the payment of interest on the public debt.

The Committee adjourned to Friday next.

I learn that Messrs. Phillips and Florence have made the Pennsylvanians who come here on Tariff business believe that the Republicans wish to stave off action at this session for political reasons.